Guardian.

FRIDAY MORNING.

AUGUST 1851. [No. 24.

STEAM COMMUNICATION—BOMBAY AND ENGLAND.

THE Steam-ship ACHILLES (420 H. P.) is appointed to leave Bombay for Aden on the 1st September next.

Passengers for England will be transferred Aden to the Steamer leaving Calcutta for Suez on 20th ugust.

Passage-money from Bombay to Southampton, including penses of Transit through Egypt,—Rs. 1,070.

Cargo and Parcels shipped per ACHILLES will arrive England in the first week of October.

PARCEL DEPARTMENT, P. & O. S. N. Co.

Parcels for transmission to England direct will be conveyed reduced rates by the Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Co.'s am-ship ACHILLES, leaving Bombay on 1st Septem-

Last receiving day at this office, Friday, the 29th August.

(Signed) JOHN RITCHIE,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Bombay, 2d August, 1851.

FOR SALE, in 3 dozen cases—PORT WINE from W. & J. Graham & Co., Oporto,—bottled there. Apply to the odown-Keeper at the Office of

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

Bombay, 28th June 1851.

TO PARENTS SENDING THEIR CHILDREN TO ENGLAND.

MRS. DAVIES, who resided several years in Ceylon, receives a limited number of young gentlemen der 12 years of age, to educate in English, French, tin, and Drawing.

Terms,—50 Guineas per annum, including the holidays d all usual extras.

Mrs. D. makes it her study to ensure a happy home for ildren who are committed to her care, while her expe- nce in tuition enables her to lay a good foundation solid religious and intellectual culture. As Mrs. D. otes her whole time to her pupils, assisted only by her r, she believes that she can off[illegible] advantages parents who find it neces[illegible]re England.

Fuller

BOOKS FOR SALE

AT

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,

BOMBAY.

A Reduction of 20 per cent. on the following Prices, for Cash

MEDICALWORKS.

Vols.		Rs.
1	Pathologia Indica, or the Anatomy of Indian Diseases, illustrated by detailed Cases, with the Prescriptions and Treatment employed. By Allan Webb, B. M. S. Half bound in blue calf, and lettered. Published at Calcutta...	... 12
1	Hooper's Medical Dictionary, cloth brds.	... 20
1	Esquirol on Insanity... do...	... 10
1	Cheyne's Essay on Pathology...	... 6
1	Quain's Anatomy, half bound in Russia.	... 15
4	Medical Portrait Gallery, do. in calf, and lettered...	... 50
1	Duncan's Supplement to the Edin. Dispensatory...	... 6
3	Bostock's Elementary System of Physiology, from 1824 to 1827...	... 30
1	Underwood on Diseases of Children...	... 12
3	Murray's Materia Medica...	... 15
1	Sir C. Scudmore on Consumption...	... 5
1	Reid's Practice of Medicine...	... 10
1	Prout on Chemistry and Digestion...	... 10
10	Johnson's Medico-Chirurgical Journal, from 1834 to 1839...	... 50
1	Lectures on Military Surgery. By Sir G. Ballingall...	... 15
1	Rayer's Treatise on the Diseases of the Skin...	... 15
1	Johnson and Martin on Tropical Climates	... 15
1	Geddes' Clinical Illustrations of the Diseases of India...	... 12
1	Lizar's Practical Surgery...	... 10
1	Phillip's Translation of the Pharmacopœia	... 10
1	Abercrombie on Diseases of the Brain and Spinal Cord...	... 10
1	Belinayes' Compendium of Lithotrips...	... 8
1	Ellis on Insanity...	... 10
2	Tyrell on the Diseases of the Eye...	... 24
2	Pereira's Materia Medica & Therapeutics	... 35
1	Mackenzie on Diseases of the Eye...	... 20
1	Beck's Medical Jurisprudence...	... 18
1	Blundell's Ob[illegible]ne...	... 20
	[illegible]ator...	... 12
	[illegible]	

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI
Digitized with financial assistance from
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 February, 2020

IE
Guardian.

FRIDAY MORNING.

UGUST, 1851. [No. 24.

tself definitively once more to an anti-free trade policy. The French do not seem to be able or willing to comprehend that it is necessary to knock off the shackles that encumber commerce, to enable her to exert her full powers. Decidedly, at present, the sense of the nation is in favor of a restrictive policy in trade: all the papers, with the exception of the *Débats*, take up M. Thiers, side of the argument, and say that Sir R. Peel's repeal of the bread-tax has ruined England. Continental countries will see in time the folly of crippling their commerce by the injurious fetters of protection.

PRUSSIA.—The state of Prussia seems to be growing worse and worse every day. While the Government violates its most solemn engagements with the people, and daily makes fresh strides towards absolution, republican and socialist principles are gaining ground, not only among the lower ranks, but even among many of the middle classes. The word 'Republic' is frequently heard now in the most unexpected quarters, and even such men as Herr von Usedom, a noble member of the First Chamber, is found asserting, in a letter to his electors, that if ministers succeed in removing the constitutional barriers, they will open the way, not to absolute but to republican institutions. Herr von Usedom, it is true, says that 'the destruction of the monarchy would be the destruction of Prussia.' But opinions are much divided on this subject in Prussia; for even the *Koelnische Zeitung*, the organ of the wealthy citizen classes in those provinces, admits, 'that the republican tendency is gaining the upper hand in the middling and educated classes of society.' Instead of conciliating his people, however, by well-timed concessions, Frederick William prefers being supported by fear of Russian bayonets. After oscillating for s[illegible] Between the principles of pro[illegible] Prussian monarch seems [illegible] and to have [illegible]

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI

now presented to the eyes of Europe in Prussia, and it must grieve all men of moderate principles.

AUSTRIA.—The state of things is much the same in Austria as in Prussia: the chain there is drawn too tight. It is not in human nature long to bear the treatment that all the Austrian provinces are now sullenly enduring. Hungary and Italy are but slumbering volcanoes; they are not extinct. Vienna, too, has the materials for another insurrection ready, and only waits for a favorable conjuncture of circumstances to act. It is only on their soldiers that these two great German powers can rely, and that support will not avail them along. Once let the soldiers became more or less indoctrinated with the principles and feelings of the people, and sooner or later that must come to pass, and so alter the words of Metternich a little—*apres cela le deluge*.

'COCOANUT DAY.'—Monday last, the day of the full moon, was a great holiday among the Hindoos, as no less than three festivals all met in that one day. The casting of a cocoanut, with rice-flowers and other articles, into the sea, by which the day is chiefly known to Europeans, is a rite confined properly to boat-men, ship-owners, and others connected with maritime affairs. It is intended as a kind of offering to the ocean, considered as a deity,—just as if you were in a ship where some of the sailors were overboard, and you saw a shark coming up to them, you would throw out to him a junk of pork, that he might take hold of that and let the men escape. The Hindoos pretend that after this day they may safely venture out to sea, though they know better. But a few of the largest boats will be hauled down from the beach, where they have been resting during the monsoon, by the end of this month; and the smaller craft will be leisurely launched in the beginning of October, when the Elephanta has come and gone. Still the South-west wind usually much abates about the end of July, and though we have often heavy falls of rain in August, and sometimes even in September, we have not often boisterous gales.

The great festival of the day, however, in the eyes of the Brahmans, Purbhoos, and all the superior orders of Hindoos, is the renewal of the sacred cord which they wear around their necks. This string has a name which signifies the 'sacrificial cord'; it can only be worn by the three highest castes, and is made of a sacred kind of grass, or cotton thread. The old one, which they have worn all the previous year, is burned in the fire of the sacrifice they this day offer, and a new one, consecrated for the purpose by Brahmans, is bound around the neck. Prayers, at the same time, are offered up by the officiating Brahmans, that by this ceremony the past sins of the worshippers may be burnt up, e fire burns up the wood, and that long life erity may attend him. In fact, this is no other rahmanical great Day of Atonement; and ws believe that after the sore is washed away, ened Ro-

it on the sick in that one Hospital. As, however, pa-ients connected with all the different congregations in ombay are to be found in the Hospital, it would be ly right, we think, that the different Ministers should ange among themselves, so that one at least might t the Hospital daily. If each, as suggested by our respondent, whose letter we published in our last paper, ould give attendance one day weekly, for the sake of nistering to the sick, the neglect complained of could occur, although we believe such does not often occur, nd this surely might be effected without encroaching n their other duties. At the same time, we wish o state, for the benefit of those patients who may be gnorant of the rules of the Hospital, that the Sergeant is lways ready to send a man to call any Minister that is amed, and we never heard of an instance in which such summons was not promptly attended to. We know that t is a subject of complaint among clergymen, that mem-ers of their congregation are often sick for several days efore they hear of their illness,—that they are often only ent for hurriedly to see a man in his last agon when e is incapable of giving serious attention eith reli-ion or to any other subject,—and that sometim the ummons to attend the funeral is the first tion hey have of the illness of one, the sorrows ast hours they would earnestly have desired t y the consolations of religion.

A FRIEND furnishes the following extracts from a letter written by a female relative in New York :—

"I saw in the *Missionary Herald* an article from a Hindoo paper, written by a native, which interested me very much, as showing the state of mind, with regard to Christianity, of intelligent people in India. The writer acknowledges that the missionaries have done much good by forming schools, raising the standard of education, and even by teaching the unity of God, and consequently the falseness and absurdity of idolatry. But, he adds, 'why are they always talking about Je Why do they wish to substitute for the fables which we are at least willing to reject, other fables no more credible?' So, in such a man, the truth which he has gained, serves most effectually to exclude him from that inner truth of which the first is only the portal. He is satisfied while gazing upon the door of the temple, and will not enter in. His know-ledge ministers to his pride, and that pride hinders the acquisition of higher knowledge. He is like the Pharisees. How painful it must be for you to meet with infidels where you looked for Christians: yet, it is true, a whole nation of polite self-satisfied sceptics never was known. If en-lightenment extends in India, and idolatry be generally rejected, the people will need some religion, and then what can they have but Christianity? If all believed in one God, then of course there could exist no exclusive pharisaical class like the writer above-mentioned, proud of their superiority to the rest as not to see participation in the common degradation and n mankind. So, after all, thi ry infidelity precursor of faith.

"If you would, or tion concerning th the people

some mob, he says, 'At the head of all these mobs a our richest (I don't say the most respectable) men: men who pretend to stand at the head of everything and every body here and cannot stand alone after dinner. Regular old bloats and blackguards the greater part of the as are also many of our ———. To get a berth here fr any of the city fathers, one must be well known in t gambling shops, in the Plaza, and other flash spots abou town.' In the same letter (not the last), he says, have been in the habit, once in a while, of getting of the blues, and kicking over tables and chairs in the cabin: but I am going to give that up, and let the world wag its own gait. A man cannot have everything his own way, so what is the use of fretting? I have enough of that business. Always remember me to S. I should like much to go across to India, but see no chance at present.' It is a good sign that he writes to us so regularly. It shows that his life is not such that he is ashamed of and that his affection for us is unchanged. How happy shall we be when he is united to us by Christian ties."

The above extract leads us to refer to the news lately received of a great conflagration in San Francisco, by which hundreds of houses and many ships have been consumed altogether a loss has been sustained of property the estimated value of fifteen millions of dollars lacks of rupees. If we mistake not, this is the conflagration that has visited that city, now years old. It has rapidly won a reputation for iniquity not to be surpassed; and it seems to be the subject of surpassing judgments. To discover a connexion between the guilt and the calamities of California is far from superstition; it simply springs out of a belief in the great truth that God is a God that judgeth in the earth. If while the San Franciscans re-edify their city, they contritely humble themselves beneath the mighty hand of God, and proceed to the edification of a better moral constitution, they may yet assume that important position and enter upon that great mission which they have so fondly anticipated.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—The subject of Capital Punishment has of late years much occupied the attention of politicians, and will probably come still more prominently forward into public notice at no distant period. It has been more particularly pressed upon our notice by the confession of an Australian murderer, which has been going the round of the press, and which appeared in the *Times* of the 6th instant. The wretched man had without any provocation, simply for the sake of a little gain imbrued his hands in the blood of no less then ten of his fellow-creatures. The question then is,—can Capital Punishment be dispensed with in the case of murder, or ought it to be so.

The English law, before it was reformed by Sir Robert Peel, had become altogether draconic, and sanctioned the punishment of death for even trifling instances of theft. Bankers, instead of seeking the securities of mechanical invention, after tempting clever them by the easiness ted notes, thought t legislature to punish however,

For the Cavalry :

rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the Ship by h he proceeded, viz :—

in Augustus Lawrence Muspratt—Seringapatam, 25th June.

For the Infantry.

rank from the 13th June 1851, the day on which they passed their e Examination, and in the following order, provided the Ships by h they respectively proceed sail within the period prescribed by Court's Regulations, viz :—

Robert Russell Woodhouse.

Cecil David James Dodd.

Justinian Ormitage Nutt.

rank from the 14th June 1851, agreeably to the Court's Regulation of 4th December 1833, and in the following order, viz :—

nes Haldbrooke Drummond, appointed 12th March.—Overland, Indus, March.

illiam Alexander Kerr, (abroad) Para.—appointed 2nd April.—Para. Marseilles 7th April.

m Shand Douglas Bolton, appointed 28th March.—Overland, Ripon, April.

ary Vaughan, appointed 28th March.—Overland, Sultan, 29th April.

(Sd.) PHILLIP MELVILL, Secy. Milty. Dept.

st India House, 2nd July 1851.

(True Copy.) (Sd.) J. C. MELVILL,

st India House, London, 7th July 1851.

Head Quarters, Poona, 9th August, 1851.

In consideration of the extreme heat which prevails during some hs of the year at most of the Military Stations under this Presidency, Commander in Chief is pleased to sanction white linen jackets being during the hot season in Undress, in lieu of the cloth shell-jacket, by ficers, weather on or off duty, the particular periods for their use be- ft to be fixed by Station Commanding Officers, under the Orders of ral or other Officers Commanding Divisions and separate Districts.

e white jacket is to be quite plain, with folding collar, pointed cuff, and regulation buttons (Staff or Regimental) down the front. It is to be buttoned up, with white linen trousers and plain black silk neck-tie, occasions of duty, but at other times may be worn open, with white waistcoat.

indulgence of wearing white linen clothing during the hot season, er on or off duty, now granted to Officers, is extended to the men of giments, European and Native.

suspension awarded to Subedar Madarap Khan, of the 5th Regiment Light Cavalry, by the sentence of an European General Court , expiring on the 17th instant, that Native Officer will accordingly his duty on the following day.

Deputy Adjutant General's Office, H. M. Forces.

Head Quarters, Poona, 8th August, 1851.

al Court Martial, holden in Cantonment near Karrachee, on 11th day of July, 1851, No. 2743, Private Martin Ryan, No. 6 H. M. 64th Regiment, was arraigned on the following charges,

harge.—For mutinous and highly insubordinate conduct, subversive order and Military discipline, in the following instances, viz :—

nstance.—In having, at Camp, Karrachee, on or about the night 9th May, 1851, accompanied by a party of 20 men or thereabouts M. 64th Regiment, rescued No. 3015, Private John Cannon, No. 2 by of the said Regiment, when being conveyed a Prisoner to the Quar- rd, thereby causing disobedience and resistance to lawful authority ;

having, at the same time, made use of the following highly insubor- language, with intent to excite the aforesaid men who accompanied him on proceedings, viz :—"May I be damned if all the Officers, and missioned Officers in the Regiment will confine a man to night, if to stand to me," or words to that effect.

nstance.—In having, at or about the time and place specified in the stance, proceeded in company with the party above stated, to the y's opposite Barrack-room, where No. 2774, Private Patrick Maguire Company, H. M. 64th Regiment, was, who was ordered to be confined, ected him to go to his bed, stating that he should not be confined to or words to that effect, thereby causing disobedience and resistance lawful command of his superior Officer, Color Serjeant Alexander H. M. 64th Regiment.

nd Charge.—For conduct highly insubordinate, and subversive of rder and Military discipline, in having, about the time and at ce specified in the preceding Charge, when ordered by his superior , Serjeant James Lally, H. M. 64th Regiment, to be confined in the -room as a Prisoner, taken hold of the top of a Barrack-room form xclaimed, "who is the man that will confine me," or words to tha

n which Charges the Court came to the following decision :—

ing.—The Court, having maturely weighed and considered the evi- efore it, is opinion that the Prisoner, No. 2743, Private Martin

respect to the first instance of the first Charge, Guilty.

respect to the second instance of the first Charge, Guilty.

respect to the second Charge, Guilty.

ence.—The Court, having found the Prisoner Guilty, as above , and having received no evidence of previous convictions, but of bad character, does sentence him, the said Private Martin Ryan, al No. 2743, No. 6 Company, H. M. 64th Regiment, to suffer a cor- punishment of fifty (50) lashes, and further to undergo simple im- ment for a period of six (6) lunar months.

(Sd.) R. A. BAYLY, Major, 5th N. L. I., and President.

raches, 16th July, 1851.

Approved and Confirmed.

(Sd.) J. GREY, Lieut. Genl., Commander-in-Chief.

d Quarters, Poona, 7th August, 1851.

Sentence to be carried into effect under the directions of the Brigadier al Commanding Scinde Division.

By order of His Excellency

Lieut. Genl. Sir John Grey, K. C. B.,

(Sd.) T. S. CONWAY, Major,

Actg. Depy. Adjt. Genl. H. M. Forces, Bombay.

To H. M.'s Troops in India.

Head Quarters, Simla, 28th July, 1851.

54.—1. At a General Court Martial assembled at Jullundur, on Thurs- e 17th day of July 1851, Private John Shearer, No. 2251, of Her y's 32nd Regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the following es :—

—For having, at Jullundur, on the 21st of June 1851, on an order given by Lieutenant William Patterson, Commanding his Company, e issue of a new shirt to him, insubordinately declared that he would ke it, and added "I'll tell the Commanding Officer so to-morrow ng,"—or used words to that effect.

—For having, at the same time and place, made use of highly insub- te language to Color Serjeant T. Johns, of the same Regiment, saying ee you in your grave yet,"—or used words to that effect.

—For having, at Jullundur, on the 22nd of June 1851, at the Orderly- and in the immediate presence of his Commanding Officer, repeated- uck his superior Officer, the ... Serjeant T. Johns, being execution of his office.

ding.—The Court are of ... the prisoner, Private John es, No. 2251, of Her Majesty's 32d Regiment of Foot, is Guilty of harges brought against him.

Sentence.—The Court, having found the prisoner Guilty as above reco do sentence him, Private John Shearer, No. 2951, of Her Majesty's Regiment of Foot, to seven years' transportation as a felon.

Approved and Confirmed.

(Sd.) W. M. GOMM, Genl., Commander-in-Chief, East Indi Head Quarters, Simla, 24th July, 1851.

2. Before the same Court Martial, on the 18th day of July 1851, Pr William Kelly, No. 2729, of Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment of Foot, wa raigned on the following Charges:—

1st.—For having, at Jullundur, on the 30th of June, 1851, been drn Barracks.

2nd.—For having, at the same time and place, repeatedly struck wit fists his superior Officer Serjeant T. Murray, of the same Regiment, in the execution of his office.

3rd.—For having, at the same time and place, without leave fro Commanding Officer, absented himself from his quarters after ta'too so remained absent until eleven o'clock at night, when he returned a with a drawn bayonet.

4th.—For having, at the same time and place, repeatedly struck wit fists his superior Officer Serjeant A. Acheson, of the same Regiment, in the execution of his office.

Finding.—The Court are opinion that the Prisoner, Private Wi Kelly, No. 2729, of Her Majesty's 32d Regiment of Foot, is Guilty of al charges brought against him.

Sentence.—The Court, having found the Prisoner Guilty of the Ch brought against him as recorded, do sentence him, Private William K No. 2729, of Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment of Foot, to be transported Felon for seven (7) years.

Approved and Confirmed.

(Sd.) W. M. GOMM, General, Commander in Chief, East Ind Head Quarters, Simla, 24th July, 1851.

On the first favorable opportunity after the rains, the Prisoners are forwarded, under proper escort, to Meerut, and thence by water t Presidency, in order that they may undergo the sentences awarded as felons.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chie
ARMINE S. H. MOUNTAIN, Colon
Adjutant General H. M.'s Forces in In

Naval.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th August 1851.

No. 87 of 1851.—The following temporary arrangements and are confirmed:—

By Commodore Stephen Lushington, Commander in Chief of Navy:—

The Port Surgeon to afford Medical aid to the Officers and Cr "Berenice," vice Assistant Surgeon Stewart, transferred to the "Au from the 27th June 1851.

Mr. Carpendale, Mate, of the "Hastings," proceeding on duty to join the "Elphinstone," to be accommodated with a passage on bo "Auckland," at the Midshipmen's Mess, on the 5th July 1851.

Mr. Barker, Captain's Clerk, of the "Auckland," to reside on sh the benefit of his health, from the 2nd July 1851.

Mr. Graham, Purser, of the "Auckland," to perform the duties o of that Vessel, in addition, there being no Clerk available, from July 1851.

Mr. Windus, Mate, of the "Elphinstone," to proceed on detached charge of the English Mail, on board the merchant ship "Ayrshire Aden to Bombay, from 14th to 27th June 1851.

Mr. J. Walter, Acting Master, of the Indus Flotilla, to reside on sh the benefit of his health, on the 22nd March 1851.

By Commander R. Ethersey, I. N., Commanding the Indus Flotill Lieutenant F. W. Hopkins, proceeding on duty from Kurrachee Beacon in the tidal channel, and back, to be accommodated with a pa on board the "Assyria," at the Acting Master's Mess, from 14th to April 1851.

Mr. J. Walter, Acting Master, of the Indus Flotilla, to proceed to K chee, on sick certificate, and to be absent from 22nd January to 21st 1851.

Bombay Castle, 9th August 1851.

No. 88 of 1851.—Mr. George Stansfield, 3rd Class Engineer, is all leave of absence until the 8th proximo, to proceed to Poona, on M certificate.

Bombay Castle, 11th August 1851.

No. 89 of 1851.—Lieutenant E. Fergusson returned to his duty on instant, by the Honorable Company's steam-vessel 'Ajdaha,' with the sion of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

No. 90 of 1851.—Mr. J. Knox, 2nd Class Engineer, is allowed an sion of leave, to the 31st instant, to remain at Poona, on Medical certifi

Bombay Castle, 12th August 1851.

No. 91 of 1851.—Captain Sanders is allowed a furlough to Euro Medical certificate, for three years, from the date of his departure from

Commander Montrion is appointed Senior Naval Officer at Aden, vice ders, proceeded to Europe.

Lieutenant Fergusson is appointed Draughtsman, and to take charge o Observatory, vice Montrion.

The above arrangements are to take effect from the 1st September nex

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council

J. G. LUMSDEN,
Secretary to Government.

INDIAN NAVAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 4th August, 1851.

No 86 of 1851.—The Honorable Court have permitted Lieutenant Hellard, of the Indian Navy, to remain in England for the period of months from the 28th May 1851, for the recovery of his health.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Counc
J. G. LUMSDEN, Secretary to Governme

SQUADRON ORDER BY COMMODORE STEPHEN LUSHINGTON, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE INDIAN NAVY.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 7th August, 1851.

Mr Foster, Midshipman, of the Zenobia, was permitted to reside on for the benefit of his health, on the 6th instant.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 8th August, 1851.

Mr W. Fenner, Acting Master, Supernumerary attached to the Has having been appointed by Government to the situation of Assistant Conservator of Forests, in charge of the Timber Department at Gu is hereby relieved from duty in the Indian Navy.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 13th August, 1851.

Mr Nash, Acting 1st Class 2nd Master, Supernumerary, attach- ed t Hastings, is to be discharged to the Berenice, as Supernumerary.

By Order, (Sd.) J. C. HAWKINS, Capt., Assist. Supdt. of the I

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

reigns.....	Rs.	10 3 as 10 6 as. each.
s of England Notes.....	„	10 2 as. per £.
ish Dollars.....	„	221 per 100 dlrs.
han Crowns.....	„	211 do.
e Silver.....	„	103¾ p. 100 tolas.
Leaf (range of quality)...	„	16 per tola.
Ingots, according to touch...	„	15⅝ do.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

London per ton / Liverpool... } £2 5s. 0d. at £2 10s. 0d. } Nominal.
Clyde... ... Nominal.
China... ... Rs. 11 per candy.
Calcutta Salt. ... Rs. 275 per Rass.

OR SALE.—MADEIRA, fine old, of the very best quality, just received direct from Messrs. NEWTON, RDON, COSSART & Co., in Pipes, Hhds. & Quarter s.—Terms Cash.

DILLON & Co.,
12 Apollo Street.

mbay, 13th June, 1851.

OW ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, No 12 Apollo Street, the undermentioned stores, which from moderate prices and really fine qualities are much mmended :—

RRY, fine Pale Brown Golden, qts.	Rs.	18 to 20	per doz.
Superior do do.....do	do	22 to 24	do
Very best do do.....do	do	26	do
, fine old Crusty..... do.....do	do	18 at 20	do
Superior... ... do.....do	do	22 to 24	do
do..... ... pts	do	12	do
RIGA, Very fine... ..... qts	do	20	do
Superior ....do	do	24	do
London particular ...do	do	26	do
f denominations... ..... do	do	18 to 20	do
Very superior la Rose do	do	24	do
do do... pts	do	12	do
AGNE, Superior creaming, qts	do	45	do
do.....do	do	39	do
do.....do pts	do	21	do
TS—Brandy, of denominations, qts	do	18 to 20	do
do Superior do do	do	24	do
do in cases of 15 bottles per case		15	do
Gin, Scheidam.....	do	15	do
Old Tom.....	do	18	do
do superfine do...	do	30	do
Rum, fine old Jamaica.....	do	18	do
Whiskey, choice Glenlivet... ...	do	18	do

MAN'S STORES of every description ; a small consignment just landed.
ery fine Old Cheroots, Nos. 2 and 3.

BEER IN PINTS.

small quantity, just ripe .....Rs. 4 per doz.

DILLON & Co.

mbay, 25th June, 1851.

B.—Observe the address,—No 12 Apollo Street.

CHEMICAL TESTING IN THE ARTS.

HN J. GRIFFIN & CO. supply every description of ACCURATE GRADUATED APPARATUS for CHEMICAL ing in the Arts, Alcalimeters, Acidimeters, Acetimeters, rimeters,—Ammoniameters, Glass Hydrometers of every iption, in Single Spindles, or in Sets. Balances and ghts, Decimal Measures, and Apparatus of all kinds for ytical operations. Chemical Museums, 53, Baker et, London ; and 40 Buchanan Street, Glasgow.

PHILOSOPHICAL & CHEMICAL APPARATUS, &c. &c.

DREW DUNLOP, No 21, Rampart Row, is prepared to execute, on very favorable terms, Orders he above articles,—procuring them from GRIFFIN & Co., NE. THORNTHWAITE & WOOD, or any other Manufacturer ated by the parties ordering.

NEW BOOKS AT HALF PRICE.

BRITISH RESIDENTS IN INDIA are furnished with all the new and popular Works at HALF THE PUBLISHED PRICE from the surplus copies (perfect, clean, and ly bound), withdrawn from Saunders and Otley's extensive SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY, CONDUIT Street, HANOVER ARE. London Catalogues are published periodically, and may be obtained, without charge, on application direct to ers. SAUNDERS AND OTLEY.

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI
Digitized with financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra on 28 February, 2020

ANDREW DUNLOP,

AGENT, BOOKSELLER, MUSIC SELLER, &c. &c.

No. 21, RAMPART ROW,—NEXT DOOR TO THE BOMBAY BAN

BOMBAY.

A. DUNLOP begs to solicit attention to the followi List of Books, now on sale at his shop. The low pric at which almost every one of them are set down will, trusts, ensure a share of the patronage of the Public f the same.

RELIGIOUS.	Rs.	A.
Abbot's Works, 8vo. cloth...	4	0
Cheever's River of Life...	1	4
Kitto's Pictorial Bible, 4 vols large 8vo—half-bd. calf...	45	0
The Mercy Seat, half bound...	2	4
Do. do. cloth...	1	4
Cruden's Concordance, by King...	3	2
Do. do. large 8vo edition... ...	8	8
Manton on James...	3	0
Clark's Commentary of the Bible, 6 vols. new edition...	40	0
Payne on Original Sin...	4	0
Bennet on Acts...	5	0
Payne's Lectures...	5	0
Barnes' Notes on Isaiah, 3 vols...	5	0
Milton's Prose & Poetical Works, 3 vols. (Bohn's)...	6	0
Taylor's Holy Living & Dying (Bohn's) ...	3	3
West's Sketches...		
Bennet on Infidelity...	1	
Henderson on Divine Inspiration...	3	
Pye Smith's Scripture and Geology... ...	4	8
Scott on the Existence of Evil Spirits... ...	3	0
Davidson's Ecclesiastical Polity of the New Testament...	4	0
Dickinson's Religion, Teaching by Example ...	1	4
Cheever's Lectures on Bunyan...	1	4
Read's Hand of God in History...	1	4
New Testament, very small...	0	10
Cyclopedia of Religious Anecdotes... ...	2	14
Believer's Daily Remembrancer...	1	0
Argyll's (Duke of) Essay on the Church of Scotland...	3	2
The Late Seccession from do. by MacFarlane...	3	2
McCheyne's Fragments...	1	10
Jeremy Taylor's Marriage Ring...	0	10
Eadie's Biblical Cyclopedia...	6	0
Kitto's Bible Lands, plain, (Bohn's)	3	2
Do. coloured Do....	4	12
Bibles with Scotch Psalms... ... ... Rs. 2 to	4	0
Quarle's Emblems, Divine and Moral...	7	8
The Church, by Dewar...	4	12
Neander's Life of Christ, (Bohn's)...	2	3
Howell's Sermons...	2	0
Watts Scripture History...	2	3
Burkitt's Notes on the New Testament, 2 vols....	8	0
Eusebius' Ecclesiastical History (Bohn's)..... ...	3	2
Sacred Garland...	1	8
Bible Illustrations, 30 Parts...	30	0
Hall's Complete Works, 6 vols. 8vo...	20	0
Hall's Miscellaneous Works (Bohn's)...	2	3
Wheatley on Common Prayer, Do.	2	3
Buchanan's Comfort in Affliction...	2	4
Hawker's Morning and Evening Portion, 2 vols...	2	8
Jenk's Devotion	1	4
Serle's Horæ Solitariæ, 2 vols...	3	2
Potter's Discourses...	1	4
The Case stated with the Church of Rome... ...	1	4
Sherlock on Prophecy...	1	4
Bogatzky's Golden Treasury...	2	0
Pulpit Orators of France...	1	4

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI